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By James M. Brown



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# AMERICA DISSECTED,

BEING A  
FULL AND TRUE ACCOUNT

OF ALL THE  
AMERICAN COLONIES:

SHEWING,

The Intemperance of the Climates; excessive Heat and Cold, and sudden violent Changes of Weather; terrible and mischievous Thunder and Lightning; bad and unwholesome Air, destructive to Human Bodies; Badness of Money; Danger from Enemies; but, above all, the Danger to the Souls of the Poor People that remove thither, from the multifarious wicked and pestilent Heresies that prevail in those Parts.

In SEVERAL LETTERS,

From a Rev. DIVINE of the Church of ENGLAND.

Missionary to AMERICA, and Doctor of Divinity.

Published as a Caution to Unsteady People who may be tempted to leave their Native Country.

D U B L I N :

Printed and sold by S. POWELL, DAME STREET.

1753.

[ Price a British Six-pence, ]

*John Jameson, Dublin*



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# AMERICA DISSECTED, &c.

In sundry Letters from a Clergyman there.

## LETTER I.

To the Hon. Col. HENRY CARY, Esq.

NARRAGANSET, in the Colony of Rhode  
Island, in New England,

S I R,

August 20, 1752.



Y the Hands of Mr. Robert Hamilton,  
Son of *Bellyfattan*, near *Strabane*, I  
did myself the Honour, a few Years  
ago, of writing you a Letter, giving  
an Account of myself, with a short  
Sketch of the Country where I have  
resided so many Years: But, as I am equally at a  
loss, whether that Letter reached your Honour, or  
was acceptable, if it did, I have presumed once  
more to put my Pen to Paper, to give you as curt  
an Account as I can of the *English American* Do-  
minions; which, if it does not minister to your En-  
tertainment, will, nevertheless, from its Intention,  
entitle me to your Pardon.

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The Island of *Bermuda*, lying in Latitude  $32^{\circ} \frac{1}{2}$  and so without the Tropics, is the first Place I shall mention as belonging to the Crown of *England* in *America*. This is but a small Island, or rather a *Congeries* of smaller Islands, whose Governor and Council, appointed by the Crown, with the Representatives of the *Nine Tribes*, whereof it consists, make up the Court of Legislature, or General Assembly. The Inhabitants are about 15,000, and all (except an inconsiderable Few) Members of the Church of England; and their Clergy maintained by Tax on the Inhabitants, (as all the Clergy within the Tropics are) without any Assistance from *England*. Its Produce (except the Plat wherewith Womens Hats and Bonnets were wont to be made) is inconsiderable; so that with the Red Cedar, growing on the Island, they build small vessels for Fishing, and larger employed in carrying Freights to and from all Places accessible to *English* Bottoms. The Inhabitants are an industrious and religious People, and, perhaps, retain more of the ancient *British* Probity and Simplicity than any other of our *English* Colonies; which, as it may be owing to its being less accessible to Strangers, verifies the Observation, That Religion and Industry go commonly Hand in Hand. This Island is remarkably healthy, not only on Account of its Climate, but because, also, Luxury and Indulgence are greater Strangers to the Inhabitants than in some other Places; and many (born there) live to a great Age.

*Barbadoes* is the windermost of all the *English* Intertropical Sugar-Islands; as *Antego*, *Monserat*, *St. Christopher's*, *Nevis*, *Jamaico*, with many other lesser ones, are called the *Leeward* Islands. Your *Irish* Trade furnishes you with so distinct a Knowledge of the Religion, Government, Trade, and Commerce, of those Islands, that it would be but holding a Candle



Candle to the Sun to interrupt you with a Detail of them. As to the Islands of *St. Vincent's*, *St. Lucia*, *Dominica*, and *Tobago*, called *Neutral* Islands, and about which there have been so many Things said since the Peace; they are actually settled, and so well improved by the *French*, that one must be very sanguine and credulous to believe that any-thing under an actual War and Conquest can wrest them out of *their* into *our* Hands. How unequal, at this Time of Day, we are to such an Undertaking, and at so great a Distance too, a Gentleman of your Honour's Penetration, and Acquaintance with the public State of Things, is better adapted to determine than I am.

We have, also, a fine promising new Settlement upon the *Spanish* Main, mostly inhabited by the Logwood Cutters, and is called the *Musquito Shore*: But, as the present *Ferdinand* of *Spain* has erected a Logwood Company at *St. Andero*, consisting of many and rich Merchants, the Settlements stipulated and consequent to that Incorporation will greatly distress, if not dis-settle, the *English*. If this should turn out, as it is probable it will, to this Purpose, that profitable Branch of Trade will be lost to the *British* Subjects, and the *European* Markets be supplied with that Article from the *Spaniards* themselves. I need not observe to you, how detrimental this would prove to Nations that manufacture so much Wool as *Britain* and *Ireland* do.

As it is common for a Peace, that puts a Period to a long War, to produce Robbers at Sea and Land; thus, upon the Peace of *Utrecht*, most of the Pirates, who infested the *West-Indian* Seas, pitched upon a Place they called *New Providence*, as a Rendezvous whither to bring in their Spoils. These rude People, after living awhile under Constitutions of their own making, took the Benefit of an Act of Grace, and



submitted themselves to the *English* Crown. They are not the only Settlement that had such a base Beginning ; for Cape *Francois*, or the *French* Settlement on the Island of *Hispaniola*, owes itself to a like Original. Capt. *Woods Rogers*, who had been Mate of one of the two great Bristol Privateers who went into the *South Sea*, took one of the great *Manila* Ships, (as *Ld. Anson* has since taken another) and sailed round the World ; I say, this *Woods Rogers* was appointed the first Governor over these piratical Settlements, to whom succeeded Governor Phinney, to him Colonel Fitzwilliams, and the present Governor is Mr. Tinker. As far as I can find, the Inhabitants of these *Bahama* Islands, whereof *New Providence* is the chief, the Place of the Governor's Residence, of the Courts of Justice, and where the Garrison is, are greatly polished, and as well civilized as some other *West-Indian* Plantations. Mahogany, *Brasiletto* Wood, and Salt made in Ponds by the Heat of the Sun, are their chief Commodities ; together with small green Turtle, delicious Food, and forced down on these Islands by the Rapidity of the Gulph Stream, or the Passage between the very long Island of *Cuba* and the Main-Land of *America*, through which the Waters, drove down by the Trade-Wind, or Current, into the large Bay of *Mexico*, return, and are disembogued into the *Mare del Nort*, or great *Atlantic*, at these Islands. The *Independent* Company have a Chaplain allowed them at 6s. 8d. *per Diem* ; but what by Furloe from the Governor, and other Arts, he makes it a Sinecure. Formerly, upon my Recommendation, one Mr. *Smith*, bred at the College of *Dublin*, and a *Drogheda* Man, was ordained by the late Bishop of *London*, and was sent, by the Society for Propagation of the Gospel, as their Missionary there. The present Missionary, who is also Schoolmaster there, is one Mr. *Carter*, an *Englishman* ; for what Religion they



they have is that of our Church. I take this to be a very necessary Settlement, as in Time of War it may be a great Curb to the *Spaniards* on the Island of *Cuba*, and to their Main-land Settlements on the *Florida* Shore, whereof *St. Augustine* is the chief Place, and a Bishop's See. But for further Particulars, or even a Correction of these, I must beg Leave to refer you to Colonel *William Stewart*, who was, and is, (if he has not parted with his Commission) the chief Military Officer at *New Providence*.

I will now pass over to the Main-Land, where the first *English* Province that presents is *Georgia*. This Colony has for its Bounds, the *Spanish* Settlements of *St. Augustine* on the South-West and West, *South Carolina* Northerly and North-Easterly, and the *Atlantic Ocean* in Front, into which you sail from thence through the Mouths of barred Rivers. It was begun in this Reign, and put under the Management of a Body of Gentlemen in *England* under the Title of the Trustees of *Georgia*, and has ever since advanced under the Advantage of a national Expence. Its first Inhabitants were, too many of them, the Sweepings of the Streets of *London*, and other populous Places; and though, as yet, it can boast of no very profitable Returns to the Mother-Country, it may, however, plume itself on this, that it eased *England* for that Time of some useless Hands, which doubtless are a dead Weight upon every Country. To the first Settlers, by After-Imbarkations, have been added Numbers of *Moravians*, and other *Germans*: But, poor as it is, it appears not to be poor enough for a filken Plantation; a Manufacture impracticable any-where but in over-popular Places, and where every other Branch of Business is overstocked with Hands. It is true, that in *Georgia*, and every other Place in the *English America*, the Mulberry-Tree (whose Leaves are the Food of the Silkworm)



Silkworm) will grow and thrive surprizingly ; but, as gathering the Leaves, feeding and attending the Worms while spinning their Balls, and winding them off when spun, will not equal the Incomes of other Labour, 'tis not to be hoped that a Manufacture of this Kind can turn to Account in any of the *English* Settlements, where the Necessaries of Life are dear, and so great a Paucity of People to clear and to till the Ground. The *Moravians* are industrious, and religious in their Way ; in the former whereof, I hope, they will be imitated by their *English* Neighbours, whose Religion, after they have learned the others Industry, may induce these Strangers to list themselves under the Banner of our Church. There is, or lately was, a Bishop of the *Moravian* Principles there, and Preachers of their own in great Plenty : To these the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in *London*, have added two Missionaries, who are settled at the Towns of *Savannah* and *Augusta*, for the Benefit of the *English* Inhabitants of that Province. To the civil and military Government of this Place (ever since his Excellency General *James Oglethorp* went to *England*) I am too much a Stranger to give your Honour any Account. As it is a Frontier, 'twill be always exposed to *Spanish* Insults in Time of War ; and to *Indian* Incursions, whenever their *Spanish* Masters have a Mind to incite them to annoy the *English*. To this latter Inconvenience they are exposed at this very Time ; no good Sign (whatever is outwardly pretended) that the Court of *Madrid* is inwardly over-much devoted to that of *London*. I am of Opinion, that, whenever the *British* Parliament shortens the Supplies that support this Colony, it will proceed and improve slowly ; but, should they be wholly withdrawn, it must be greatly distressed, especially on any Rupture with *Spain*. I should think  
it,



it, therefore, of great Consequence, that a due Attention were given to the Defence of our *American* Frontiers, as the more safe and central Colonies would flourish the better within the well-maintained Barriers.

Northerly of *Georgia*, lies the flourishing Province of *South Carolina*, not the less prosperous by *Rice's* being made an unenumerated Commodity; whereby they have Leave to export it to other Parts of *Europe*, without entering in the Ports of *Great-Britain*. This Province was begun, and first peopled, at the Expence of *English* Patentees, in the Reign of *Charles* the Second, under the Style and Title of the Lords Proprietors of *South-Carolina*; but it advanced slowly, and was often interrupted by Wars and Incurfions made by the *Indian* Nations bordering on its West Limits, and under *Spanish* and *French* Influence. You may please to take Notice, that, as the *Spaniards* are our Neighbours on the South, so, ever since the settling of *Louisiana*, the *French* have been extending themselves East from the *Mississippi* quite up to the *Appalatian* Mountains; a middle Land rising, or Ridge of Hills that run from South to North, on the Back or West of the *English* Provinces. Those Lords Proprietors, finding themselves an unequal Match for the *Indians* in the War, and that the Expence of defending the Province exceeded the present Profits, or future Expectations, did all (except your Lord *Carteret*, now Earl of *Granvil*,) surrender their Powers and Privileges to the Crown, in 1720. I was then in *London*, and often saw the Provincial Agents at the Lodgings of my great Friend and Patron, General *Francis Nicholson*, who, in a little Time after, went over in the Quality of King's Governor. Ever since that Time, this Province has throve at a prodigious Rate; so that, besides their Home Consumption, it takes above 200 Sail of Ships, and other Top-sail Vessels, to export their annual Overplus.



Overplus. Their principal Produce is *Rice*; besides which, they export *Indian Corn*, (alias *Maize*) Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Beef and Pork barrelled, tanned Leather, raw Hides, and other Articles. As the Plant, from which it is extracted by Fermentation, is plenty in the Province, they have lately entered on the Manufacture of Indigo; but, whether their Latitude (agreeable enough to Oranges and Limes, without adventitious or artificial Heat) is warm enough, or they are defective in Skill, they are unable yet to vie with the *French* of *Hispaniola* in the Goodness of that Commodity. The Church of *England* is established there by Provincial Law; as indeed it is, by the Union Act of Parliament, in all his Majesty's Foreign Dominions, as King of *England*. There are but a few Dissenters, and those of the *Independent* and *Antipædobaptist* Persuasions, who are mostly seated in *Charles-Town*, the Metropolis. The venerable Society before-mentioned used to send, and assist in maintaining Missionaries, with the Allowance of 50*l.* Sterling to each Minister *per Annum*: But General *Nicholson* having obtained a Law to secure a Support to the Clergy by a Provincial Tax, the Society now give only 30*l.* to each Missionary, and that rather as an Inducement to Gentlemen to go over to a confessedly sickly Country, than out of any great Need there is of that Addition. Their Parishes are of vast Extent, resembling your northern Baronies; ten whereof are furnished with so many Missionaries, besides *Charles-Town*, which maintains a Rector and a Lecturer in *St. Philip's Church*, at its own Expence. The Inhabitants are gay and expensive in their Furniture, Cloathing, Equipage, and Way of Living; an Observation that will but too well apply to all the *English Colonies*. The *Irish*, *Dutch*, *Palatines*, and other *Germans*, are as yet the only Exception to this Remark; but I think one may foretel, without a Spirit



rit of Prophecy, that, by the Symptoms beginning to shoot out on the Offspring of the Wealthy and Thriving among them, their Posterity will fall into the like destructive Indulgencies.

More North, and North-Easterly, and on the *Atlantic* Shore, lies *North-Carolina*, granted also in 1663, by King *Charles* the Second, to a Company of Proprietors. Their Charter provides, That the Church of *England* shall be the only established Religion, and entitled to the public Encouragements. This Province does not contain more Inhabitants than from 15,000 to 20,000, who live in Plantations scattered at great Distances. They have but few compact Towns, besides the small ones of *Edentown*, the Metropolis, and *Cape Fear*; by which Means Religion has gained but little Ground. Two Clergymen, who are the Society's itinerant Missionaries here, are all the Advantages they are yet under respecting Religion; and, though their Travel and Labours are excessive, it can't be supposed but the greater Part of the People are necessarily rude and illiterate, irreligious and prophane. There are a very small Number of Presbyterians, with some Quakers; and wherever these latter are, at least predominate, you shall never fail to find Immoralities and Disorders prevail. Believe me, Sir, wherever Distinction of Persons is decried, as among that People, Confusions will follow: For Levelism is inconsistent with Order, and a certain Inlet to Anarchy; as, when there was no King in *Israel*, every-one did what was right in his own Eyes. There are, however, fundry well-disposed Gentlemen, who from Time to Time have made laudable Efforts to promote True Religion among their Neighbours; but what with their Colony Confusions, and an *Indian* War some Years since, they have been able to make no great Advances. The Climate subjects the Inhabitants, especially New-Comers, to vernal and autumnal

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nal Agues and Fevers of the mortal Kind. They export *Indian* Corn, and Pork, fatted in the Woods, with what, by a general Name, is called *Mast*; that is, Acorns, Walnuts, Chesnuts, other Nuts, and wild Fruits; which makes it oily and unpalatable. But their greatest and most profitable Produce is of the Terebinthinate Kind, viz. Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, which they ship off in great Quantities; as also Whalebone and Oil, some Seasons, from Cape *Fear*. Upon the whole, this Province may still pass for a pretty wild and uncultivated Country; and, excepting a few of the better Sort, its white Inhabitants have degenerated into a State of Ignorance and Barbarism, not much superior to the native *Indians*.

Along the same Shore, and North-Easterly, lies the old famous Colony of *Virginia*; so called from the Virgin-Queen *Elizabeth*, in whose Reign it seems to be first settled. The first Adventurers to those Parts were mostly Gentlemen of Family and Fortune, and firmly attached to the *English* Church: For it was not then so fashionable and meritorious (as fanciful Men have since thought it) to form themselves into religious Factions; nor could they, with Impunity, separate from Catholic Communion for Trifles. This was the last of all the *American English* Plantations that submitted to *Oliver's* Yoke; nor was it without a Struggle and Force, at last, that they put on that Usurper's Chains. This Country is regularly divided into Counties and Parishes, where an Episcopal Clergy (subject to the See of *London*, as all the *American* Clergy are) are legally established and well-provided for. There is a small College for the Education of Youth at a Town called *Williamsburg*; and, excepting some single, inconsiderable Persons, the Inhabitants are professed Members of the Church of *England*. The Parishes are so large and extensive, that, in many Places, 'tis no unusual Sight to see the Gentry



Gentry in their Coaches, and lower People on Horses, ride ten, twenty, thirty, and more Miles, to Church ; so that the Christians here may be, in more Senses than one, called Cavaliers, it being impracticable for the lower Infantry to foot it often to their Parish-Church. To remedy this, as the whole Province, between the Mountains (200 Miles up) and the Sea, is all a Champain, and without Stones, they have Plenty of a small Sort of Horses, the best in the World, like the little *Scotch* Galloways ; and 'tis no extraordinary Journey to ride from 60 to 70 Miles, or more, in a Day. I have often, but upon larger-pacing Horses, rode 50, nay 60, Miles a Day, even here in *New-England*, where the Roads are rough, stony, and uneven. This Province is well watered with many large, long Rivers, navigable, some 100, others 150, and 200 Miles up into the Country, which facilitates their Exportations. These Rivers do not empty themselves immediately into the Ocean, but into a large, capacious Bason, of great Breadth and Extent, called *Chesapeak Bay*, into which you sail through a narrow Channel, between *Cape Henry* and *Cape Charles*. From this Province, and *Maryland*, its next Neighbour, all *Europe* is supplied with Tobacco ; except what is brought from the *Brazils*, belonging to the King of *Portugal*, in *South-America*. Besides Tobacco to *Europe*, they export, to the *Portuguese* Islands in the *Atlantic* and on the *African* Coast, and to the *English Charibbee Islands*, and other Places, Wheat, *Indian* Corn, and great Quantities of Pork, fatted with the *Mast* already mentioned : And as for Beef, which is plenty enough in all the Places to the Southward of it, the Climate is too hot to save it by Salt ; so that they have little more than what is sufficient for their Home-Consumption, and to victual their own trading Ships ; but as for the Tobacco Ships, they come victualled from *Eng-*



*land* and *Scotland*, where they chiefly belong. There are many Gentlemen of large Demesnes and Fortunes in *Virginia*, and are as remarkable for their open and free Hospitality, as for their great Numbers of Negro Slaves; several having Hundreds, and some above a Thousand, of such Servants, that I believe the Blacks do in Number equal, if not out-do, the Whites. As Hanging seems to be the worst Use Men can be put to, it were to be wished, that a Period were put even to the Transportation of Convicts from *England* and *Ireland* to *Virginia* and *Maryland*. Though some of these Felons do reform, yet they are so few, that their Malversation has a bad Effect upon the Morals of the lower Class of Inhabitants: Great Pity, therefore, it is, that some Punishments worse than Death or Transportation could not be contrived for those Vermin; and, sure, some hard Drudgeries might be found out, which Idleness, the Inlet to their Villanies, would dread more than Hanging or Transplantation. The civil Government of this Province is vested immediately in the Crown; and, in Consideration of the vast Revenue arising at Home from their Tobacco, they are the only Colony whose Governor is paid by the King. The Governor of *Virginia* is commonly a Nobleman. He has 1500*l.* sterling from the *Exchequer*, and as much from him who has the Favour to be fixed upon for the Lieutenant-Governor; by which Means it is a Sinécure worth 3000*l. per Annum*. The late Duke of *Hamilton's* Uncle, viz. the Earl of *Orkney*, was Governor of *Virginia* when I was in *England* last, in 1736, and, after the Death of Colonel *Spotswood*, Lieutenant-Governor *Gooch* was his Deputy: But he died while I was there, and who succeeded him I can't tell; though the present Lieutenant-Governor is one Mr. *Dinwooddy*, my Class-Mate at the College of *Glasgow*. There has lately been made, upon and  
behind



behind the Mountains of *Virginia*, a new *Irish* Settlement, by a Transmigration of sundry of those that, within these thirty Years past, went from the North of *Ireland* to *Pennsylvania*. As the Soil in that new *Irish* Settlement is natural and friendly to Grass, they will, for many Years to come, raise great Quantities of neat Cattle, as the Climate is benign, and their Outlets or Commonages large; but they are too far from Places fitted for Water-Carriage, to hurt other Cattle-breeding Places by their Exportations abroad.

Along-side of *Virginia*, and more north-easterly, lies *Maryland*, through which runs the great river *Susquehannah*, which empties itself, not into the ocean, but, as the *Virginian* rivers do, into the great bay of *Chesapeak*. This tract, or province, was granted to the great *Calvert*, Lord *Baltimore*, an *Irish* nobleman, by Queen *Mary*, wife of *Philip* of *Spain*; and, in honour of her, called *Maryland*, as *Georgia* has since been named in honour of the present King. As the late Lord *Baltimore* was the first *Protestant* peer of the *Calvert* family, his predecessors (as it was natural they should) first peopled this province with a colony of *Irish Catholics*. These, having the start, in point of time, of the after-settlers, are also to this day a-head of them in wealth and substance; by which means, the first and best families are, for the most part, still of the *Roman* communion. Tho' this province have a succession of secular clergy sent them, chiefly from *Ireland*, who subsist on the free-will offerings of those to whom they administer; yet is the Country cantoned into Parishes and Precincts, over which preside, by legal Establishment, a competent Number of Clergymen of our Church, handsomely provided for. Forty Pounds of good inspected Tobacco is due to the Incumbent for every Poll in the Parish, young and old, White and Black; and is collected for his Use, and is paid in to him, by the



the Sheriff of the County or District where he officiates. This is called the Forty-Pound Poll-Tax, equal to 5s. Sterling per Head; and, as no Parish is under 150l. per Annum, so a great many far exceed 300l.—a competent Provision in a cheap Country, were not Physic dearer than Food, and the Demands for it (especially about the Vernal and Autumnal Equinoxes) more frequent than for Eatables. There are some *Quakers* here, in Consequence of its bordering on *Pennsylvania*; and some *Irish Presbyterians*, owing to the Swarms that, for many Years past, have winged their Way Westward out of the *Hibernian* Hive. One Mr. *Hugh Conn*, of *Macgilligan*, my Senior, but former Acquaintance, when I was a School-boy at *Foghan-veil*, and Minister to a *Presbyterian* Congregation in *Maryland*; as he was preaching, a few Months ago, upon the Subject of a sudden Death, he dropped down dead in his Pulpit,—a melancholy, and, indeed, remarkable Verification of the Truth he was inculcating on his Audience. He has Relations in the Place of his Nativity; and this, perhaps, may be the only Intimation they may have of his Demise. The Lord Proprietor has the Privilege of presenting a Governor to his Majesty, and nominating the Council; and, upon the King's approving the Presentation and Choice, their respective Commissions are made out, and the Governor's Salary is settled by the Assembly of the Province, and paid by a Tax. As to the Produce, Exportations, and Commerce of this Colony, they are so much the same with *Virginia*, that they need no Repetition. The Inhabitants are all Tenants to Lord *Baltimore*, upon a small Quit-rent; and yet so prodigiously have the Planters extended themselves, that his Lordship's Quit-rents are computed at 8000l. Sterling per Annum; and if the *Irish* go on, but a few Years more, to people the upper and inland Parts of the Province, as they have begun,



begun, it will soon raise his Rents to double that Sum.

Next to *Maryland*, and north-easterly of it, lyes *Pennsylvania*, so called from the famous *William Penn*, a noted Quaker, of a family of that name in *Ireland*. This province, including the three lower counties, extends, in length, near 300 miles, and, in breadth, above 200; and is watered with the great river *Delaware*, navigable 150 miles up from the sea, in great vessels, to the city of *Philadelphia*, and as many more miles, in small vessels, above that city. The three lower counties of *Newcastle*, *Kent*, and *Sussex*, lying between *Philadelphia* and the mouth of the *Delaware*, at *Cape Hinlopen*, on the west side of that river, were first settled by *Swedes* and *Dutch*, tho' the whole province, at this day, are a mixture of several *European* nations, such as *French*, *English*, *Irish*, *Moravians*, *Palatines*, and other *Germans*. *William Penn*, in consideration of some supposed merit, or intimacy with his Royal Highness, Duke of *York* and *Albany*, (afterwards the unfortunate King *James* the Second) obtained a proprietary patent of this province; and its quit-rents (by the late numerous *Irish* and *German* settlers) arise to a greater estate than Lord *Baltimore's*, but is divided among three of said *Penn's* posterity. The first *English* settlers here were *Quakers*; for above two thousand of these people went out of *England* at one embarkation, with *William Penn*, and began the city of *Philadelphia*, and the plantations contiguous to it. Since that time, great numbers, of other nations, and of different notions in religion, have chose this province for their habitation; not to avoid any violence to their persons or principles, (as is more commonly, than truly, alledged, in *New-England* especially) but to improve their fortunes in those parts. Soon after this colony had a little increased, as an *English* civil government became necessary, and, as  
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it could not be safely trusted in, nor its powers agreeably executed by, any but *English* hands, they were reduced to a sad dilemma. A statute of *William* and *Mary*, in conformity to their own avowed tenets, had disqualified *Quakers* from the exercise of any civil authority; and, as there were few fit among them for offices, but persons of that persuasion, they petitioned the crown for a dispensation of the statute; and their prayer was heard. Thus let into the administration, they soon shewed, that Nature is often too powerful for Principle: And, tho' they declaim against dominion, yet, when they are once entrusted with power, they won't easily let go their hold. Thus have we seen the outcry, raised against the doctrine of the dispensing power in the crown, in the reign of the unfortunate father, sunk into silence; and the successors exercising, with impunity, what only an attempt upon ruin'd the predecessor: So true is it, that it is sometimes safer for one man to steal the horse, than for another to look at him thro' or over the hedge!

I believe I need not tell you, that *Pennsylvania* is an absolute stranger to an uniformity in religion; for the different countries, that contributed to the peopling of this province, carried their respective preachers and opinions along with them. The Church of *England* entered no earlier here than 1700; but God's blessing upon the few labourers employed as missionaries among them, has given the church a large and promising spread. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts maintain at present eight missionaries among them, who have the care of treble that number of churches, besides where they officiate in private houses. In the city of *Philadelphia* there is a large church, where the Society maintain Mr. *Sturgeon*, their catechist; but the incumbent (the worthy and Reverend Dr. *Jenny*, son of Archdeacon *Jenny*, in *Wancy-Town*, in the North of *Ireland*) is maintained



maintained at the expence of his own Auditors. There is a public and open Mass-house in this City ; which I note, there being none allowed to the Northward of it, in all the *English* Plantations. The *Irish* are numerous in this province ; who, besides their Interspersions among the *English* and others, have peopled a whole County by themselves, called the County of *Donnegal*, with many other new Out-towns and Districts. In one of these Frontiers, on the Forks of *Delaware*, I assisted my Brother (who left *Ireland* against my Advice) in purchasing a large Tract of Land, which, by his and his Wife's Demise, above a Year ago, descends to his Children. This puts me in mind to intercede with your Honour, in Behalf of his eldest Daughter, married to one *Gamble*, and who, I hear, resolves to return again, to receive them to your Favour, if you find they deserve it, as descended from Ancestors who lived happily under your Father and Grandfather, and Great-Grandmother, the Hon. Lady *Cork*. The Exportations from this Province are principally Wheaten Flour, which they send abroad in great Quantities ; and, by the Accessions and Industry of the *Irish* and *Germans*, they threaten, in a few Years, to lessen the *American* Demands for *Irish* and other *European* Linens. *Philadelphia* is a City incorporated, and governed by a Mayor and Aldermen ; and they have lately erected a little Academy in this City for the Education of Youth.

Next to *Pennsylvania*, and on the East Side of the River *Delaware*, lies the Province which goes by the Name of the *East* and *West Jerseys*. This Tract was formerly reckoned Part of *Nova-Belgia*, now *New-York* ; but the aforesaid Duke of *York*, to whom *Penn's* Country, this, and the present Province of *New-York*, was granted by King *Charles II.* gave this Part, in 1664, to Lord *Berkeley* and Sir *George Carteret*. These Gentlemen cantoned this Country

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into two Parts, viz. *East* and *West Jerseys*; but the Proprietaries, in 1702, surrendered their Rights to the late glorious Queen *Ann*, ever since which Surrender it has gone by the Name of *New-Jersey*. It used to be so annexed to *New-York*, that whoever was Governor of the latter was also Commander in Chief over the former: But they had a distinct Legislature; and they are now separated, each having its respective Governor. He who at present presides as Governor over *New-Jersey* is a *New-England* Man; an Independent, but occasionally conforms in Consequence of the *Test Act*. His Name is *Belcher*; and as he was born at *Boston*, in *New-England*, he was many Years Governor there. The first Inhabitants were Quakers and Anabaptists, and Sabbatarian Baptists. But, as your Honour may have a Curiosity to know wherein these latter differ from other Antipædobaptists, you are, then, to know, that to the errors of the other Sects of this Stamp they add this, as peculiar to themselves, That they, in a Sort, judaize in their *Beginning* and *Manner* of keeping the Sabbath, and refuse all religious Regard to the Lord's Day by abstaining from their ordinary Callings on *Sunday*. After the Conquest of this Country, in 1664, out of the Hands of the *Dutch*, their religious Affairs were a long while unsettled and confused; but, at present, its Inhabitants are generally *Dutch* and *Irish* Presbyterians, *New-England* Independents, Quakers, and Baptists of divers Sorts. The Church of *England*, however, began to enter here in 1702, and its Success and Progress yields Matter of great Thanksgiving to God. The Society maintain here seven or eight Missionaries, who have the Care of many more Churches; and, as our Church gains Ground, the Sectaries lessen both in their Opposition and Numbers. There are several considerable Towns in this Province; and one small City,



City, viz. *Perth-Amboy*, but more thinly inhabited than many of their Towns. Their Produce and Commerce, being much the same with that of *Pennsylvania* and *New-York*, may be considered in the Paragraphs dedicated to them. They have lately set up a little College as a Seminary for their Youth.

The next Province we proceed to is that of *New-York*. This Province (exclusive of *Nassau* Island, which is 200 Miles long, and on that Account called *Long* Island, and other lesser Islands) is that Tract of Land that lies between *New-England* and *New-Jersey*, and is not above 20 Miles broad upon *Hudson's* River, but extends along that River up into the Main-Land at least 200 Miles. It has two Cities, viz. *New-York*, at the Mouth, where *Hudson's* River throws itself into the Sea; and *Albany*, 100 Miles up the said River, to which Vessels of any Burden, under 100 Tons, may go up, and smaller ones, 20 Miles further, to the Village *Schenectady*. These two Cities, after the Reduction of this Province, were named in Honour of the Duke's *English* and *Scottish* Titles. The *Dutch*, soon after their transporting the *English Brownists* (of whom more hereafter) from *Leyden*, in *Holland*, to *New-Plymouth*, in *New-England*, in 1620, sent a Colony of their own to *New-York*, at that Time called the *Manhadoes* by the *Indians*; but King *Charles* the Second sent Sir *Robert Carr*, at the Head of three or four thousand Men, who soon subdued *Hogan Mogan*, and wrested this Country out of these *Hollanders* Hands. However, in the Peace that succeeded the First *Dutch* War in that Reign, this Tract, containing the present *Pennsylvania*, *New-Jersey*, and *New-York*, was for ever ceded to the Crown of *England*; and *Surinam*, a Sugar Settlement, in the Latitude of five Degrees North, on the Main-Land of *America*, was yielded



to the *Dutch* in Lieu of it. Almost all the *English* *Surinammers* quitted their Plantations, agreeable to the Articles, to the *Dutch* Supplanters. But not so Dean *Swift's* *Nicholas Frog*, who had overspread the Fens and fat Farms of *Hudson's* River; they almost all, to a Man, submitted to the Crown of *England*, and saved their Settlements. A little Time after this Conquest, great Numbers of *English* came into this Country; and, by After-accessions, it is become a well-cultivated and extensive, and, in consequence, a rich and populous Province. Indeed, no Places, but what are populous, can ever be opulent. The King's Quit-Rents from this, and *New-Jersey*, are considerable, and (as you will easily believe) every Day increasing. The Governor and Council are commissioned by the Crown; who, with the Representatives chose by the Counties and Corporations, constitute the Legislature. Four Independent Companies, paid out of the Privy Purse, as Part of the Guards, (not upon the national Establishment) are cantoned in *York*, *Albany*, *Schenectady*, *Forts Ann* and *Hunter*, *Oswego*, and other Frontiers, to watch the Motions of their Neighbours the *French*, and the frenchified *Indians*. Several Gentlemen have taken out Patents for large Tracts up in the Country, which they are settling as fast as they can; and, in an Age or two, (if, before that, we should not be drove into the Sea by the *French*) will be profitable Estates. Sir *Peter Warren*, the Admiral, and our Countryman, is one of those who own much of these Lands. The Exportations from this Province are principally Furs, Flour, Bread, Wheat, *Indian* Corn, pickled Beef and Pork, Rye, Buck-Wheat, and other Articles, being much the same as the Produce of the two last-mentioned Provinces, *New-Jersey* and *Pennsylvania*. As the Provinces, above pointed at, are remarkable for Melons, Peaches, Cherries, Apples, &c. so



&c. so the farther North you come, the less rich and poignant those hot-country Fruits are ; but then this Loss is made up by Apples and Pears growing better, in Proportion as you remove farther from the Sun. In this Province you begin to meet with good Cyder and Perry, which grows better and better as you advance more Eastward. While I am writing this, the public Prints, brought me by Post, purport, that the Trustees of *Georgia* did in June last surrender their Charter to the Crown, and that a Patent had passed the Great Seal to invest the King, and his Successors, with all the Properties, Powers, and Privileges, heretofore granted to the Body Politic. The first public Beginning of the Church of *England* in the Province of *New-York*, was *Anno Domini* 1693 ; but so remarkably has God appeared against Schism and Heresy, and in Behalf of the truly Apostolic Faith and decent Worship of the Church of *England*, that at this Day there are ten Missionaries, who officiate in more Churches. Besides these ten Clergymen, the Society maintain six Episcopal School-masters, one Catechist on *Long-Island*, and another Catechist, in Holy Orders, in the City of *New-York*, for the Instruction of the Negro Slaves there, and as Assistant to the Rector of the Church in that City, who is maintained by the People : So that, where nothing but Heresy and Irreligion, and Schism prevailed, there are now twelve regular Clergymen in Holy Orders ; and the Posterity of the *French* and *Dutch*, forgetting their respective Languages, are crowding into the *English* Churches, and worshipping God with them with one Mouth and one Heart. There is also a Subscription on Foot for erecting a little College in this Province : But I think the Multiplication of such small Seminaries, tho' it may a little increase Knowledge, will not advance Learning to any remarkable Pitch ; as the Endowments must be small, and their Libraries ill-stocked,

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to what those of one general College or University might be.

Next to *New-York*, in proceeding East and by North, we enter on the Country called *New-England*, and which is cantoned into the two Colonies of *Connecticut* and *Rhode-Island*, with the four Provinces of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, *New-Hampshire*, *Main*, and *Sagadahock*. Before I enter particularly into these Provinces, I must beg Leave to premise a few words relating to *New-England* in general. King *James*, the First of *England*, and Sixth of *Scotland*, granted this Country to Sir *Ferdinando Gorges*, and others, mostly *Devonshire* Gentlemen, under the Style and Title of the Council of *Plymouth*; and as the Geography of this Country was hardly emerged into any tolerable Light, instead of ascertaining their Limits on Earth, they fixed their Boundaries in the Heavens. He granted them all that American Tract, between the Degrees of 40 and 45 of North Latitude, and across Land to the *South-Sea*:—A Grant surely void, on account of uncertainty, and for that no King of *England*, or other *European* Monarch, were Lords of the *American* Soil, who had vast Numbers of savage, petty, and yet absolute Princes of its own. However, their royal Grants gave them the exclusive Right of Pre-emption from the native Princes; as no Subject can, without Royal Licence, transport themselves out of the Precincts of any Prince, more than transfer their Allegiance. Thus the Patents, whereby the Lands are held, and civil Dominion exercised, gave them Leave to remove hither, and purchase; but reserved the sovereignty over them, as Subjects to the *English* Crown. *New-England* was first peopled by the *Brownists*, the first Sect that separated from the Church; and its increase was owing to After-accessions of Puritans, whose actual Departure from the national Worship commenced no earlier than their entrance into *New-England*.



*England.* While the Virgin-Queen, of immortal memory, sat at the Helm, she steered so steady a Course, and rode with so tight a rein, that *Calvin's* English Disciples, impregnated with the leaven of *Geneva*, could do little more, upon their return, after the *Maria* Persecution, than fret in her Fetters, murmur, and mutter their Discontents in secret. It's true, that the above-said *Browne*, a young Clergyman, of Fire and Zeal over-proportionate to his Discretion, drew the first Dissenting Disciples after him; who, tho' he boasted he had been in every Prison in *England*, for Religion and Conscience sake, yet when he cooled, and came into the Church again, by a Recantation, he found it easier to mislead, than reduce his Followers into the right Road again. It should seem, God would not so far favour the first Schismatick, as to vouchsafe him either Skill or Success in rebuilding the beautiful Fabrick of his Church he had before done his utmost to deface and pull down:—An honour, which 'tis possible the great Apostle of the Gentiles had never enjoyed, had his Zeal, instead of spending itself in forcibly keeping his Countrymen to the old Religion, which certainly came from God, been employed in a sly Seduction from an Apostolical Church into another, that had less of *Divine*, and more of *Human* Contrivance in it. To *Elizabeth* succeeded *James*, Father of the Martyr: He, imagining it more for his Ease, threw away that Queen's Curb, and rode with a Snaffle. Under this soft Sovereign, the Noncons seem, by the Galliotism of the State, and the Grindalizing of the Church, to have grown into great Numbers. But *Charles* resumed, in some Sort, the Heroine's Bridle, and gave Leave to *Laud* to make use of Whip and Spur; so the sturdy Puritan, unused to Restraint, and grown restive, finding flouncing and plunging would not throw down, run away from his Riders, and took  
Sanctuary



Sanctuary in *New-England*. But, good God! how dearly did that most pious Prince, and holy Prelate, pay for this! and how fatal and lasting have been the Consequences of that grand Rebellion, that brought both those great Personages to the Block! I return from this Digression, to acquaint your Honour, that *Connecticut* is that Part of *New-England* next to *New-York*. The first *English* Settlers of this Colony were Puritans, who transported themselves hither in 1630. They formed themselves into a *Civil Society*, by an Instrument of Government of their own making; and, by so doing, became, by strictness of Law, liable to the Penalties of Treason; and into an Ecclesiastical Society, by a Platform partly borrowed from the *Brownists* of *Plymouth*, who come nine years before them, and partly by Additions or Inventions of their own, and so became Independents, and, if you please, Schismatics. When *Cromwell* began the exercise of Sovereign Power, without the Character and Style of King, these Sectarian Settlements soon submitted to his Yoke; and their fulsome and fawning Addresses, stuffed with the odious Cant peculiar to the Age and People, are at this Day offensive to a loyal and pious Ear.

In 1663, when the Revival of the *Good Old Cause* became desperate, by the succeeding Restoration, and Re-settlement in Church and State, they made a Virtue of Necessity, and submitted to the Crown. The restored Monarch, who was all Condescension, Grace, and Good-Nature, gave them a Charter; which, tho' surrendered in the Reign of his Royal Brother, was resumed at the Revolution, and by that they still govern. In consequence of this Charter, the Freeholders annually chuse a Governor, and a certain Number of Assistants, who compose the Council, or Upper-House of Assembly, and are also the Grand Ordinary in all Testamentary Cases. The Freeholders also chuse from  
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among themselves, Two, to represent each Town, who are the Lower-House ; and both Houses, resolved into a Grand Committee, chuse all other Civil and Military Officers ; and this whole House have the Cognizance of Matrimonial and other Matters. Marriages are too often, and for slight Causes, dissolved by the Assembly ; and Divorces, with Liberty to marry again, easily obtained. *Independency*, by a more creditable Nick-name, called *Presbyterianism*, is the Religion of the State ; but, of late Years, some *Quakers*, more *Anabaptists*, and a still greater Number of *Churchmen* have crowded into, or rather conformed in, that Colony ; and, by present Appearances, one may foretel, that the Members of our Church will, in a Century more, amount to a major Part of the whole. I myself began one Church, by occasional Visits among them, at a Place called *New-London*, and that has given rise to others ; so that the Society, so often spoken of, maintain at this Day, and in this Colony, eight Episcopal Missionaries, who have the Care of double that Number of Churches, two Schoolmasters, and one Catechist. As to the Character of the Independent Teachers, those who have undertaken to draw their Picture, have represented them as noted for Enthusiasm, and those affected Inspirations, which for the most part begin in *Folly*, and often (if not always) end in *Vice*. Some Pens have distinguished them for a grave Hypocrisy, Phlegmatick Stiffness, and Sacerdotal Tyranny ; and the Laity, for Formality and Preciseness, and covering over ill Arts and Acts with a Cloak of Religion. But I think this Picture wears too harsh Features ; tho' it must be owned not to be absolutely void of Resemblance. Whatever they have been, there are certainly many valuable People amongst them ; and the Introduction of our Church, and their Intermixture with *Europeans*, begins to give them a better Complexion ; and one need

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not despair of their Improvement, under the present Appearances. Tho' I say this, in this Paragraph dedicated to *Connecticut*, yet it is with very little Variation applicable to the *New-Englanders* in general: I mean, such as are *Novanglians*, by a first, second, and third Descent, and downward. This Colony, in its first Beginnings, and during the *Usurper's* Reign, was two distinct Jurisdictions, under the Names of the Colony of *New-Haven*, and that of *Say-Brook*, so called from the Lords *Say* and *Brook*. *Charles* the Second united these in 1663; and, from a large navigable River, that rises far up in the Inland Country, called it the Colony of *Connecticut*. The two capital Towns, where the General Assembly alternately sit, are *Hartford*, situated on the great River, and *New-Haven*, on the Sound, that separates *Long-Island* (in *New-York* Province) from the *Main*. In the latter of these, viz. *New-Haven*, there is a College of seventy and more Students, with a President, and two or three Fellows. One of the present Fellows is a Son of Mr. *James Hillhouse*, who lived near *Artekilly*, hard by *Newtown-Leamevaddy*; and the President, Mr. *Thomas Clap*, was my Scholar, when I came first into these Parts, and on all Occasions gratefully acknowledges his receiving the first Rudiments of his Learning from me, who, by the way, have but a *Modicum* to boast of myself. *Connecticut* is a Colony remarkable for Industry, and a tolerable good Soil; and no Place this way can boast of larger Exportations, in proportion to its Extent and Inhabitants. *Lumber*, so far as that means Barrel and Hogthead Staves and Heading, Hoops, Clift-boards and shingles of Cedar, are shipped off here in great Quantities; and the Markets in the other Main-land Provinces, as well as our *West-India* Islands, owe a good deal of their Supply to the Butter, Beef, Mutton, Pork, *Indian* Corn, and Wheat, of this Colony.

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Travelling Eastward, the next Region that rises to View is the little Colony of *Rhode-Island*, &c. where Providence has fixed me, and where I have resided in Quality of Missionary thirty-one Years last *April*. This Colony is bounded *Westerly* with *Connecticut*; *Southerly*, on the Sea; *Easterly* and *Northberly*, by the large Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, which, running a long way up into the Land, by a *South* and *North* Line, joins *New-York* Province; by which means our Communication and *Connecticut's*, landward, is cut off, and both Colonies staked down to fixed and determined Bounds. This little District extends itself to no more than about forty Miles in length, and thirty in breadth, or it may be forty (for I write to you, Sir, from Memory only). It contains 1,024,000 Acres, and is peopled with about 30,000 Inhabitants, young and old, white and black. It was first purchased, for less than the Value of 50l. Sterling, of an *Indian* Emperor, named *Miautinomy*, and other inferior Sachems, his tributary Princes; and peopled by Refugees from the *Massachusetts* Colony, in 1637. By a Letter dated from on board the Ship *Arabella*, in *Plymouth-Harbour*, in *England*, begging the Prayers and Blessings of the Bishops and Clergy of *England*, these *Massachuset* Puritans disclaim any Design of separating from the Church of *England*; avowing their Intention to be only a *secession*, in point of Place, but no Departure from Doctrine or Worship. Notwithstanding that Pretence, they were no sooner settled in their new Habitation, than their old unopened Purposes appeared; the Common-Prayer was out-voted, and Extempore Prayer, then called the *New-Way*, was preferred to the old Liturgick Method of Worship. From this Time, they who clamoured so loud against Persecution, and the Measures taken in *England* to exact Conformity, immediately made a Law, that none should be free of their Jurisdiction,



or capable of the Privileges of their new Colony, but such as were Members, that is, (in their Sense) actual Communicants, in their new - modelled Churches. Many Churchmen, and some Anabaptists, who accompanied them in this Embarkation, expecting to meet with no Molestation on account of their Principles and Way of Worship, expressed their Dissatisfaction, and refused Submission to this Law, whereupon they were first disfranchised, and an actual Sentence of Banishment pronounced against them, unless they submitted by a short and certain Day. Before the time of carrying this Sentence into Execution, the Heads of the distressed Party peregrinated thro' the wild, uncultivated Wilderness, and fell in with *Rhode-Island*, made the Purchase above-said, and employed the intermediate Time between the Sentence of their Expulsion, and the Execution of it, in removing their Families and Effects to *Rhode-Island*, and a Town here called *Providence*. These *Rhode-Island* Refugees resolved themselves by their *own*, instead of a *better Authority*, into a Body Politick, with Liberty of Conscience allowed to People of all Persuasions, and became not a regular and legal Corporation, 'till King *Charles* the Second made them so in 1663, a Day before, or a Day after, he had incorporated the Colony of *Connecticut*. The Grants, Powers, and Privileges of both Patents, are to one and the same Purpose, and consequently the Civil Constitution the same. In *Connecticut*, I observed to you, that Independency was the Religion of the State; but in *Rhode-Island* no Religion is established. There a Man may, with Impunity, be of any Society, or of none at all; but the Quakers are, for the most part, the People in Power. As Quakerism broke out first in *England* in 1651, so, in 1654, Emissaries of that Enthusiasm were dispatched to the *West-Indies*; and no sooner did their Preachers appear



appear in *Rhode-Island*, but they found many of the Posterity of the first Planters too well prepared for the Reception of that pestilent Heresy. The twenty-four Years that had run out from their first Removal from *England*, and the seventeen that had elapsed from their second Settlement at *Rhode-Island*, had carried off the Stage of Life most of those who received the first Rudiments of Religion in the Mother Country. Their Descendents and Successors, without Schools, without a regular Clergy, became necessarily rude and illiterate; and, as Quakerism prevailed, Learning was decried, Ignorance and Heresy so increased, that neither *Epiphanius's*, nor *Sir Richard Blackmore's* Catalogues, contain more heterodox and different Opinions in Religion than were to be found in this little Corner. The Magistrates of the *Massachusetts*, who had before bore so hard upon the *Rhode-Islanders*, hanged four of these first Quaker Speakers. This, with other Severities, exercised on their Profelites in that Province, contributed to send Shoals of these Sectaries to *Rhode-Island*, as to a safer Sanctuary. This will account to you, for the Power and Number of Quakers in this Colony; who, notwithstanding, did not aim at Civil Authority, until their Brethren of *Pennsylvania* had got into the Saddle of Power; and, as they were sure of the major Vote, they thought, and they, as it has proved, thought right, they might exercise those Powers by the *Connivance*, which their Brethren did by the *Consent* of the Crown. In 1700, after Quakerism and other Heresies had, in their Turns, ruled over and tinged all the Inhabitants for the Space of forty-six Years, the Church of *England*, that had been lost here through the Neglect of the Crown, entered as it were, unobserved and unseen, and yet not without some Success. A little Church was built in *Newport*, the Metropolis of the Colony, in 1702, and that in which I officiate in *Narraganset*, in 1707. There



There have been two Incumbents before me ; but neither of them had resolution enough to grapple with the Difficulties of the Mission, above a Year a-piece. I entered on this Mission in 1721; and found the People, not a *Tabula rasa*, or clean Sheet of Paper, upon which I might make any Impressions I pleased ; but a Field full of Briars and Thorns, and noxious weeds, that were all to be eradicated, before I could implant in them the Simplicity of Truth. However, by God's Blessing, I have brought over to the Church some Hundreds, and, among the Hundreds I have baptized, there are at least 150 who received the Sacrament at my Hands, from twenty Years old, to seventy or eighty. *Ex Pede Herculem*. By this, you may guess, in how uncultivated a Country my Lot fell. By my Excursions, and Out-Labours, a Church is built 25 Miles to the Westward of me, but not now under my Care ; another 16 Miles to the Northward of me, where I officiate once a Month ; and, at a Place six Miles farther off, on the Saturday before that monthly Sunday. I gathered a Congregation at a Place called *New-Bristol*, where now officiates a Missionary from the Society ; and I was the first Episcopal Minister that ever preached at *Providence*, where, for a long Time, I used to go four times a Year ; but that Church has now a fixed Missionary of its own. I took Notice before of my Labours at *New-London* in *Connecticut*, and would to God I could boast of more Success ! but Toil and Travel has put me beyond my Best ; and, if I am not rewarded with a little Rest in *Europe*, where my Desires are, I have strong Hopes of infinitely more desirable Rest from my Labours, in those celestial Mansions prepared by my dear Redeemer. Besides the Members of our Church, who, I may boast, are the best of the People, being Converts, not from Convenience or civil Encouragement, but Conscience and Conviction ; there are Quakers,



kers, Anabaptists of four Sorts, Independents, with a still larger Number than all those, of the Descendants of *European* Parents, devoid of all Religion, and who attend no Kind of Public Worship. In all the other Colonies, the Law lays an Obligation to go to some Sort of Worship on Sunday ; but here, Liberty of Conscience is carried to an irreligious Extreme. The Produce of this Colony is principally Butter and Cheese, fat Cattle, Wool, and fine Horses, that are exported to all Parts of the *English America*. They are remarkable for Fleetness and swift Pacing ; and I have seen some of them pace a Mile in little more than *two* Minutes, a good deal less than *three*. There are above 300 Vessels, such as Sloops, Schooners, Snows, Brigantines, and Ships, from 60 Tons and upwards, that belong to this Colony ; but, as they are rather Carriers for other Colonies, than furnished here with their Cargoes, you will go near to conclude that we are lazy and greedy of Gain, since, instead of cultivating the Lands, we improve too many Hands in Trade. This indeed is the Case. There are here, which is no good Symptom, a vast many Law-Suits ; more in one Year than the County of *Derry* has in twenty ; and *Billy M'Evers* has been so long your Father's, and your Honour's Constable, that he would make a very good Figure on the Bench of our Courts of Session and Common-Pleas, and no contemptible one on those of our Courts of Assize and General Goal Delivery. The Novanglians in general, the *Rhode-Islanders* in particular, are perhaps the only People on Earth who have hit on the Art of enriching themselves by running in Debt. This will remain no longer a Mystery, than I have related to your Honour, that we have no Money among us, but a depreciating Paper Currency ; and this, in the Current of 30 Years, has dwindled down from 6s. 8d. to about 4l. per Ounce. He who disposes of his Goods on  
long



long Credit, and another who lends his Money at 10l. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , or even 15l. per Cent. the first loses his Profits, and the last some of his Principal, besides all the Interest. Indeed, a new Act of the *British* Parliament, ill-penned, passed last Winter, to restrain us: But such Things are only *Bruta Fulmina*; and we shall go on, I doubt, in our old Way of Paper Emissions, unless the Lord, in Mercy to us, should dispose the sovereign Power to vacate our Patent, and prevent our Destruction, by taking us out of our own Hands. I mentioned *Wool* as one of the Productions of this Colony; but, altho' it is pretty plenty where I live, yet if you throw the *English America* into one Point of View, there is not half enough to make Stockings for the Inhabitants. We are a vast Advantage to *England*, in the Consumption of her Manufactures; for which we make Returns, in new Ships, Whale Oil, and Bone, (which grows in the Whale's Mouth) and dry Fish, to the Ports of *Portugal*, *Spain*, and *Italy*, which are paid for by Draughts on *London* and *Bristol* Merchants. I wish *Ireland* were at Liberty to ship us their Woollens, which we shall always want, instead of her Linens, which will soon cease to be in Demand here. Before I leave this Colony, give me Leave to observe to your Honour, that the Lord Marquis of *Hamilton*, Predecessor to the late Dukes of that Title, bought of the aforesaid Council of *Plymouth* 60 Miles square of Land, which comprehends most of this Colony, and Part of *Connecticut*, with 10,000 Acres at *Sagadahock*; and only Length of Time, Neglect, and some Misfortunes that befel that Family, have deprived them of the Benefit of that great Estate. The last Duke put a Copy of his Patent into my Hands, when I was in *England*, in 1737; and from that, and what he told me, it appeared to my Understanding, that his Title was good, and might, were the Times favourable to that



that Family, be recovered again. At an easy Quit-Rent of 5s. Sterling per 100 Acres, it would amount to more than 5760 l. *per Annum*, and might be improved to a much greater Sum.

The next Province to *Rhode-Island* is the Province of *Massachusetts-Bay*, whose Metropolis is *Boston*, a Town containing about 20,000 Inhabitants. It is bounded southerly on the *Atlantic Ocean*; westerly, on *Rhode-Island* and *Connecticut Colonies*; northerly, partly as far as the *French*, on the Back of us, will suffer them to extend; and easterly, and partly northerly, on the Province of *New Hampshire*. This Province was originally two Colonies; viz. *New Plymouth Colony*, and that of the *Massachusetts*. *New Plymouth* was settled in 1620, by the *English Brownists*, who had resided ten Years at *Leyden* and the *Hague*, in *Holland*, and were obliged by the States to remove. Quitting the Name of *Brownists*, taken from *Brown* above-mentioned, on their Entrance into *New-England*, they became known by the Epithet of *Independents*; and, upon their Principles and Platform of Church Government, all the *Independents* in *New-England* erected and regulated their Churches, if you are pleased to call them so. The *Massachusetts's* Colony was settled by an Imbarkation of *Puritans* in 1629, and a greater in 1630; altho', in 1622, a Number of Episcopal People had settled at a Place called *Weymouth*; but the *Plymotheans* soon proved so bad Neighbours to them, and irritated the Natives against them, that Mr. *Morrel* their Minister, and his People, were fain to flee to *Virginia*, a Church Settlement from the Beginning. Grown wanton with Power and Privilege, it became necessary to quell the Factions in these little Colonies, by issuing *Quo Warranto's* against their Charters, and entering up Judgment in the *King's Bench* against them, as forfeited. King *William* granted them a more limited Patent,

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by which they are united into one Province, by the Name of the Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, in *New-England*. The Crown reserves the Power of appointing them a Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, and a Secretary ; and the Governor may approve or disapprove the Choice of the Speaker of the Lower House of Assembly, and can give his Negative to all Laws. The Freeholders annually chuse Representatives for their General Court, and those chuse the Counsellors, who may all be negatived by the Governor, except seven, the necessary Quorum. The Governor acts by a Set of Royal Instructions ; and their Laws must have the Royal *Fiat* before they are binding. Independency is the Religion of the Publick ; yet there are ten Churches of *England* in that Province, under the Care of ten Clergymen, as there are, in *Rhode - Island* Colony, five Clergymen and six Churches. They are obliged to other Colonies for many of the Necessaries of Life, yet they have a great Trade to *England* with Whale-bone, Oil, Pitch, and Tar ; and to *Portugal*, *Spain*, and *Italy*, with dried Fish ; to the *West-Indies*, with Cod, Mackarel, Boards, Frames for Houses, and other Sorts of Lumber. They have one College at *New Cambridge*, and many petty, ill-taught Grammar-Schools ; yet, under these mean Advantages, they are a more polite and regular People than some of their Neighbours. This is a very large and populous Province, and has many *Irish* Settlements in the Out-Towns, on the *French* Frontier ; so that our Countrymen, tho' less esteemed than they ought to be, are yet their Barrier in Time of War.

*New-Hampshire* Province lyes Eastward of the *Massachusetts*, and is absolutely under the King. 'Tis from hence the Royal Navy is furnished with Mast-ing, Yards, Spars, and Oars ; and whoever is Master of this, and the Provinces Eastward of it, must be



be Master at Sea in *Europe*. Of such Consequence are these Northern Plantations to the Crown, that without them 'tis not possible to preserve the Dominion of the Sea. There is one very worthy Clergyman of our Church fixed in *Portsmouth*, the Metropolis of this Province. His Name is *Browne*, and he was born in *Drogheda*. The Governor and Council go to Church here; and, were all the Colonies immediately under the Crown, as this is, the Church would gain Ground faster than She does. In this Province lies that town called *London Derry*, all *Irish*, and famed for Industry and Riches.

Next you enter on the Province of *Main*, which in its Civil Government is annexed to the *Massachusetts*, as *Sagadahock* also is; and both rather by Use than Right. In these two Eastern Provinces many *Irish* are settled, and many have been ruined by the *French Indians*, and drove from their Homes. It is pretty true to observe of the *Irish*, in general, that those who come here with any Wealth are the worse for their Removal; though, doubtless, the next Generation will not suffer so much as their Fathers: But those who, when they came, had nothing to lose, have throve greatly by their Labour. He that lies on the Ground can fall no lower; and such are the fittest to encounter the Difficulties attending new Settlers. But I must say no more.

More Eastward still, and beyond the Bay of *Fundy*, is the *L'Acadian* Country called *Nova Scotia*. This Country was erected into a Colony of *Scotch* by King *James* the First, their Countryman. It was ceded to the *French* Crown by his Grandson *Charles* the Second, and they called it *L'Acadia*. In Queen *Ann's* War, General *Francis Nicholson*, at the Head of some *New-England* Troops, disciplined by *English* Officers, the *French* Fort in *Port-Royal*, and with that Garrison the whole Province, became a Conquest.



The *French* Planters transferred their Allegiance, but retained their Religion, and are at this Day called the Neutral *French*; but, by their Behaviour in the late War, one may see that they are not so fond of *English* Liberty, as of what we are too much used to call *French* Tyranny. *Port-Royal*, in honour of Queen *Ann*, changed its Name into *Annapolis Royal*, and is ever since her War an *English* Garrison. Eastward of *Annapolis*, and in the same Province, is the new Town of *Halifax*, which has made so much Noise in the publick Prints: It consists of about 5000 Inhabitants, besides the Troops. It must be supported well from *England* for at least twenty Years to come, before it can become independent, or be able to defend and provide for itself. If it is a Barrier settled in earnest, it may in Time make Amends for the Loss of *Louisbourg*, taken by your Countryman the brave Admiral *Warren*; but if it is intended no more than to amuse, and be neglected, it will not stand long before *French* Forces, when there is a Rupture with that Crown. But this is a delicate Point, and requires to be touched tenderly.

*Newfoundland*, a large Island in the *Atlantic*, is the next *American English* Settlement. It was formerly granted to the Duke of *Hamilton*, and *Herbert* Earl of *Pembroke*, in Partnership; but they have neglected to settle and improve it. There are, however, several large Settlements of Fishermen; and, on the South Shore of this Island, the Society maintain two Missionaries among them. A Captain of the War-Ship, stationed there, is the Governor during his Stay; and, when there is no Man of War, the Captain of the first *English* Ship that comes to Anchor is Chief Commander.

Thus have I, in a very cursory and incorrect Manner, run over the *English* Plantations, without observing, however, the thousandth Part of what deserves



serves Notice. I write now, from Memory, though in the Style of Truth ; and flatter myself, from the Candour so peculiar to the *Cary's*, that you will overlook the Faults of this indigested Letter : And, if any unguarded or severe Expressions have dropped from my Pen, you will secure me from Censure, by making a generous Use of my Freedom.

To return to *New-England* : As the *Jews* had their *Nazareth*, the *New-Englanders* have their *Ireland* ; but, as what is always due to too national a Spirit, they are as much despised in the other *English* Plantations, as any *Teague* is by them. This country might be made greatly serviceable to the Mother-Country by proper Management ; but *false*, I had almost said *fatal* Policy, has overlooked both the civil and religious Interests of *English America*. Indeed, the Society for Propagation, &c. has done Wonders ; but nothing less than Royal and National Attention is equal to the Thing. If our Accounts from Home may be depended upon, Religion runs low, and *Ireland* is like to regain its ancient Name of *Insula Sanctorum*, compared with the greater Island. The Revolution, which happened before you or I were born, might be thought a wise and necessary Measure : But, we see, it has been followed with some bad Consequences ; to get free from Popery, we have run into Infidelity and Scepticism, and, like *Roman* Mariners, *Incidimus in Scyllam, cupientes vitare Charibdem*.---Except the little Revival Religion had in *Queen Ann's* Reign, the Church has gained no Ground, but in *America*, since that Period. This puts me in Mind of *Pope*, upon Criticism : After speaking of *King James's* Reign, and passing to the next, he says,

The following Licence of a foreign Reign  
Did all the Dregs of bold *Socinus* drain.  
Then first the *Belgian* Morals were extoll'd,  
We their Religion had, and they our Gold :

Then



Then unbelieving Priests reform'd the Nation,  
And taught more pleasant Methods of Salvation.

But Mr. *Pope* was a Papist, and so retained little Reverence for the Revolution ; but he was an *Erasmian* one, and therefore the better to be borne with. If I should ever be settled in *Europe*, and have a little Leisure, I would employ my Pen in a small History of *the English Plantations* ; but, if that is not my Fate, I may *leave*, perhaps, but can't with Safety *give*, the Publick what may be helpful to an abler Hand. The Share of Satisfaction which a Man of my Age can promise himself in this World, is small, and hardly worth Attention ; and yet I should be glad, were it God's Will, to end my Days nearer to where I began them than I now am. I have great Reason to thank God, that I was afflicted and abused by a false Charge in my Youth, as that opened me a Way into the Christian Priesthood in the most excellent of all Churches. As I never was a Father in any Form, and have none but a Wife to take care of, I shall do all I can to make myself a Friend of the Mammon I shall leave ; and nothing would give me greater Pleasure, than to foresee that my Books and Picture were deposited, the first in the parochial Library at *Dungiven*, and the last in your Honour's Hall. I herewith send you a Sermon, occasioned by the Enthusiasts so rife here, and some Disorders arisen in neighbouring Churches where Laymen had been admitted to officiate ; with one to my Cozen *Tom Limrick*, and another to *William Stevenson*, of *Knockan*, to whom I beg Leave to write under your Cover. As I can't expect so great a Stoop, from a Gentleman in your exalted Situation of Life, as the Honour of a Letter, let me, however, beg the Favour of being remembered to my Relations, as they occasionally wait on you. I hear you are blessed with a Number of Children. May  
God



God make you a mutual Blessing to each other !  
 May He give Health and Long-Life, and a late  
 Translation to that glorious Kingdom above, where  
 I hope to meet you, though denied that Happiness  
 below. I salute your Lady with my most reverent  
 Respects, Mr. *Phanning*, and any-one you think may  
 be glad to hear of me. I beg Pardon for the Puzzle  
 I have put you to, by reading this long, very long  
 Letter ; and am,

Your Honour's

Most obedient, humble Servant,

JAMES MACSPARRAN.

*P.S.* In coasting the country, I've said nothing of the  
 climate. You are to know then, that, as the *Eng-  
 lish American* Main-land Dominions extend from 32  
 to 45 Degrees of North Latitude, the Weather must,  
 in some Measure, be as we are nearer to, or farther  
 from, the Sun. In general, the Air is infinitely more  
 clear and serene than in *England* or *Ireland* ; and  
 our Nearness to the Sun occasions more frequent and  
 loud Claps of Thunder, and sharper Lightning, than  
 you have. It is no unusual Thing for Houses, and  
 Stacks of Hay, and Grain, to be burnt ; and Men  
 and Cattle are often killed by the sharp Lightning.  
 In *New-England*, the Transitions from Heat to Cold  
 are short and sudden, and the Extremes of both very  
 sensible : We are sometimes frying, and at others  
 freezing ; and as Men often die at their Labour in  
 the Field by *Heat*, so some in Winter are froze to  
 Death with the *Cold*. Last Winter, in *February*,  
 which begins the Spring with you, I rode 30 Miles  
 upon one continued Glaze of Ice upon the Land, to  
 assist a neighbouring Clergyman, who was sick. With  
 a Horse well caulk'd and frosted, 'tis fine Travelling  
 for one that can sometimes 'light and run, to bring  
 the



the Blood into his Feet, and increase the checked Circulation. As from my Lands I can see the *Atlantic* Ocean, I have seen it froze as far as the human Eye could reach ; and 'tis common, in a beautiful Lake of salt Water that fronts my Farm, to have the Ice Three Feet thick every Winter. Ten or eleven Years ago, we had a hard Winter, which occasioned my preaching a Sermon, that was printed, wherein I described, as well as I could, the Severity of the Weather. I either sent, or intended to send you, one of those Discourses : I am sure, I did one, to Colonel *William Stewart*, then of *New Providence*. Though I am 900 Miles to the Southward, and you Fifteen Degrees to the Northward of me, yet will it freeze Fifteen Times so much in a Night here as I ever observed it to do in *Ulster*. But I must not indulge my Inclination to gratify you with Accounts of this New World ; but break off with begging Leave to assure you, that I am,

With the most perfect Sincerity,

And profound Veneration,

Your Honour's

Most obedient, humble Servant,

J. M. S.

I should be glad to be remembered, in a very particular Manner, to my old Friend and Companion, Mr. *Christopher Taaffe*, his good Wife, and Family.

LETTER



L E T T E R II.

*To the* REVEREND PAUL LIMRICK.

NARRAGANSET, New England,  
Nov. 10, 1752, N. S.

*Dear Cousin, and Rev. Sir,*

**Y**OURS of the 13th of *April*, which I received last Month, gave me a Mixture of Joy and Sorrow. I rejoiced to hear you, your Brothers, and Sister, were alive ; but feel an Affliction for you on account of the Misbehaviour of your Son and the Misfortunes of *Mr. White*, from which I hope, as you do, that he will emerge, and shall direct this Letter to his Care. I once saw *Searson*, whom I considered as shallow ; and pitied *my dear Frank*, who deserved a better Fate. I cannot feel as a Father, having never been one in any Shape : but if the Word of God be true, their Yearnings must be very tender ; and I pray God to support you, and *Mrs. Limrick*, under the Burden of Grief brought on you by the Heat and Headiness of an unexperienced Youth. He cannot be unmarried, 'tis true ; but he may mourn his disobedient Rashness, and reform ; and then, Sir, I hope your Affections will return, and your fatherly Assistance bear a Proportion to his Merit and Wants. Papists are Christians, and to be preferred to many Protestant Heretics I could name to you.

My Brother and his Wife died a Year ago last Summer, at a short Distance of Time from one another ; but I have had no Letter from any of his Children, but his eldest Daughter, who came too late to see either of them alive, and is meditating a Return home. I assisted him to the Amount of much

G

more



more than he brought with him ; and I fancy his Children, with Industry and proper Management, may live independent. I was against his coming this Way, and was in *England* when he landed in *Pennsylvania* ; but on my Return, I enabled him to make a good Purchase, and ever since I have left them to shift for themselves, as I was left myself.

I have been engaged in a Law-Suit about Glebe-Land twenty-eight Years, and the independent Teacher has at last obtained a Decree in Council in his Favour ; so that I am forced to sit down by the Loss of at least 600l. Sterling ; but I thank God I am not exhausted : I hope the Merit of even this Loss will turn out in my Favour when I go to *England*. Last Post brought me a Letter from the Bishop of London, consoling me on the Loss of a Cause so just on the Church's Side ; wherein his Lordship is pleased to say, that he *hopes my Loss may be made up, and whatever Service he can do me, I may depend on his Assistance*. If I can but obtain my Wife's Consent, or her Company rather, along with me, and can get in some Money I have out on Bonds, I believe I shall go to *England* next Spring ; but as for my Lands, Stock, and Slaves, I shall not sell them, lest I should be disappointed of a Provision in one of your two Islands. As the Shadow lengthens as the Sun grows low, so, as Years increase, my Longings after *Europe* increase also. My Labours and Toils are inexpressible, and Age makes them still more intolerable.

Vagrant, illiterate Preachers swarm where I am ; and the native *Novanglian* Clergy of our Church, against the Opinion of the *European* Missionaries, have introduced a Custom of young Scholars going about and reading Prayers, &c. where there are Vacancies, on purpose that they may step into them when they can get Orders ; yea, they have so represented



sented the Necessity and Advantage of the Thing, that the very Society connive at, if not encourage it. This occasioned my preaching, and afterwards printing, the inclosed Discourse, on which I shall be glad to have your Sentiments. I have sent three of them to the North, to Col. Cary, Cousin Tom Limrick, and William Stevenson, of Knockan. And as this was a bold Step, I have sent one to the Bishop of London, and other Members of the Society; and I hope, instead of procuring me a Reproof, it will open their own Eyes, and make them guard better against Irregularities, which, when they happen to be coëval with any Church, are hard to be reformed.

As *Abfalom* set him up a Pillar to keep his Name in Remembrance, and I have no other Way to have mine preserved in my native Country but my sending my Diplomas of my Master's and Doctor's Degrees (I wish my Picture were also with you). I have inclosed Copies of them. Will you be so good, Sir, as to find a Way to have them registered, by the Clerk, in the Parish Register of *Dungiven*. I do not offer at this from any Motive of Vanity; but being a Pilgrim on Earth, and not knowing but my Carcase may fall in a strange Land, it would be pleasing to me, that my Relations, in Time to come, might be able to speak of me with Authority. Forgive this Whim in one that loves you well, and who, if ever he is settled in *Europe*, and has a little more Leisure than he can have here, intends to preserve his own Memory, as well as many other Things more necessary to be known, by publishing a History of *British America*, especially that Part of it called *New England*.

I long to salute you and your Lady, the Daughter of my good Friend Doctor *Gourney*, to whose Memory I owe, and indeed pay, a very grateful Remembrance. I know you would be pleased with the Person and Accomplishments of my Consort; but



44 AMERICA DISSECTED.

how you would fancy a full-bodied fat Fellow, like old *Archibald*, of the *Hass*, I can't tell, till I try. God grant we may once see one another!

Our Attention here has been for some Time taken up with the News of Measures on Foot to unite *Ireland* to *England*, as *Scotland* is. I pray God they may never take Effect; for if they do, farewell Liberty. You are greater Slaves already than our Negroes; and an Union of that Kind would make you more Underlings than you are now. The Accounts of the open Irreligion of the greater Island, inclines me to imagine that Ireland is on the Brink of obtaining (as, if these Accounts are true, it deserves) its ancient Name of *Insula Sanctorum*: But if ever you come into a closer Connection with the more eastern Island, Corruption will increase, Pedlars be promoted to Power, but the Clergy and landed Interest will sink into Disesteem. I suppose those that are sent to rule with you, like those who sometimes are sent here, imagine fleecing to be a better Business than feeding the Flock. I wish all Men well, and hope, notwithstanding unpromising Appearances, that the Times will mend, the Church be carested, and true vital Religion gain Ground. In these Parts, it must be owned, that in these last thirty Years, and with little or no temporal Encouragement, but the contrary, our Church has taken an amazing Spread; and though we have still more of the Form than the Power of Godliness, yet there are vast Numbers of Converts of Conscience coming daily into the Churches here.

My Wife begs the Acceptance of her best Wishes for you, Mrs. *Limrick*, and Family, and all Friends; and I hope, dear Sir, you will believe I am sincere when I assure you, that

I am, with great Respect,

Your affectionate Cousin, Brother,  
And very humble Servant,

JAMES MACSPARRAN.





## L E T T E R III.

To MR. WILLIAM STEVENSON.

*Narraganset, Colony of Rhode Island,  
in New England, Aug. 21, 1752.*

S I R,

I HEARD some Time ago of your Life and Welfare, and write you this, under Colonel Cary's Cover, to let you know that I am yet alive, and retain my old Reverence for your Friendship, and wish you well with the warmest Affections. I have sent you a Sermon of mine, which, though you may not like, yet I doubt not you will read for the Sake of the Author. I wish you so extremely well, that it would rejoice me to hear you made yourself Master of the Controversy between the Church and the Dissenters. Believe me, Prejudice of Education is too strong for any but masterly Minds; and were it not thus, the Separation our Fathers made had been long ere now healed up by their Sons. I do not mean by this, to dispose you to think me stiff, or rigid, or uncharitable; but if we agree in Substance and Fundamentals, why should we keep out of a national Church for Matters confessedly indifferent? Were I near you, I would lend you Books that have weighed much with me; and after you had read them, should you continue to think as you were taught to do, I should still love you as a Brother, and as indeed I always did.—But no more of this.

My Brother and his Wife died a Year ago last June; I hope he left his Family independent, and able to do for themselves. I am sure I helped him with a liberal Hand. I have Leave to go for *England* for ten or  
twelve



twelve Months, to go to the *Bath* for better Health ; if I can bring Matters to bear to get to *England*, my next Push would be to be seated in *Ireland* ; but, alas ! I have no Friends to depend on for Preferment, or even so competent a Provision there as I have here. I am in the Hands of a good God, who has the Hearts of Men at Command ; and if he sees that I can serve the Interest of *Christ's* Church, either in the Use of the *English* or *Irish* Language, which you know I can write and read, and upon Occasion could preach in, he will raise me up Friends, and restore me to my native Land, or near it : If not, his Will be done. You and I are so far advanced, that it behoves us to double our Diligence, and make our Calling and Election sure ; which, that we may be found both doing, so as to meet in a happy Eternity, is the ardent Prayer of,

S I R,

Your affectionate Friend,

And very humble Servant,

JAMES MACSPARRAN.

*P. S.* My Service to all enquiring Friends ; and Letters directed to the Rev. *James Macsparran*, Doctor in Divinity, in *Narraganset*, *New England*, will reach me.



SENATUS ACADEMIÆ GLASGUENSIS  
CHRISTIANO LECTORI SALUTEM.

**V**IXIT apud nos ingenuus et probus adolescens Jacobum Macsparran, qui postquam philosophiæ et eloquentiæ studiis, ita gnaviter incubuisset, ut non minimos in iisdem progressus fecerit, feliciter tandem peracto curriculi sui spatio, honorarium quod literatis et studiosis a nobis deferri solet MAGISTERII TITULAM merito consecutus est. Adeo ut ingenii, virtutis atque eruditionis testimonium discedenti negari non possimus. Id enim a nobis postulat cum officii nostri ratio tum probi adolescentis meritum. Proinde bonos omnes et literarum studiosos etiam atque iam oratos volumus, ut quæ humaniorum disciplinarum candidato, quæ morum candori, quæ denique veræ religioni benevolenter debetur eam alumno huic nostro ex suo in Christo Jesu fratri libenter præsent. In quorum fidem literis hisce communi academiæ sigillo munitis, nomina nostra subscripsimus. Datum Glasguae, 5to die Martii, an. æræ Christ. MDCCIX.

JO. STERLING, P. et Vice Cancell.

JA. BROWN, Dec. Fac.

GEO. CARMICHAEL, P. P.

JO. LAW, P. P.

JO. LOWDON, P. P.

A. DUNLOP, G. L. P.

AND. ROSSE, H. L. P.



CAN.





Stamp  
40s.

**C**ANCELLARIUS, Magistri, et Scholares Universitatis Oxon. omnibus ad quos hæc literæ pervenerint salutem in Domino sempiternam : Cum eum in finem honores academici a majoribus nostris instituti fuerint, ut viri de re literaria bene meriti gratiâ quâdam peculiari insignirentur ; cumq; nobis compertum sit, virum reverendum Jacobum Macsparran. artium magistrum, in colonia Britanica, insula Rhodenfi dictâ, ecclesiæ Anglicanæ presbyterum, inter theologos apud Indos Occidentales, evangelio propagando operam navantes, ingenio, doctrinâ, bonis moribus, gravitate, prudentiâ clarescere, et cum primis esse memorandum ; ac speciatim a dissentientibus ab ecclesiâ nostrâ malè passum esse, quibus cum per tredecim, plus minus annos, piè, prudenter, et ut hominem Christianum decet, non sine suo magno damno, quod ad res temporales attinet, silencie confictatus est : sciatis nos cancellarium, magistrum, et scholares antedictorum reverendum v. r. Jacobum Macsparran, die Martis, videlicet, quinto die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo septingentesimo tricesimo primo, in solenni et frequentissimo doctorum et magistrorum senatu, unanimi suffragio doctorem S. S. theologiæ constituisse, et renuntiâsse : cumq; virtute presentis diplomatis omnibus et singulis doctoralis in S. S. theologiæ gradûs privilegiis et honoribus munivisse. In cuius rei testimonium ac fidem, publicum universitatis Oxon. sigillum his literis apponi iussimus.

Locus

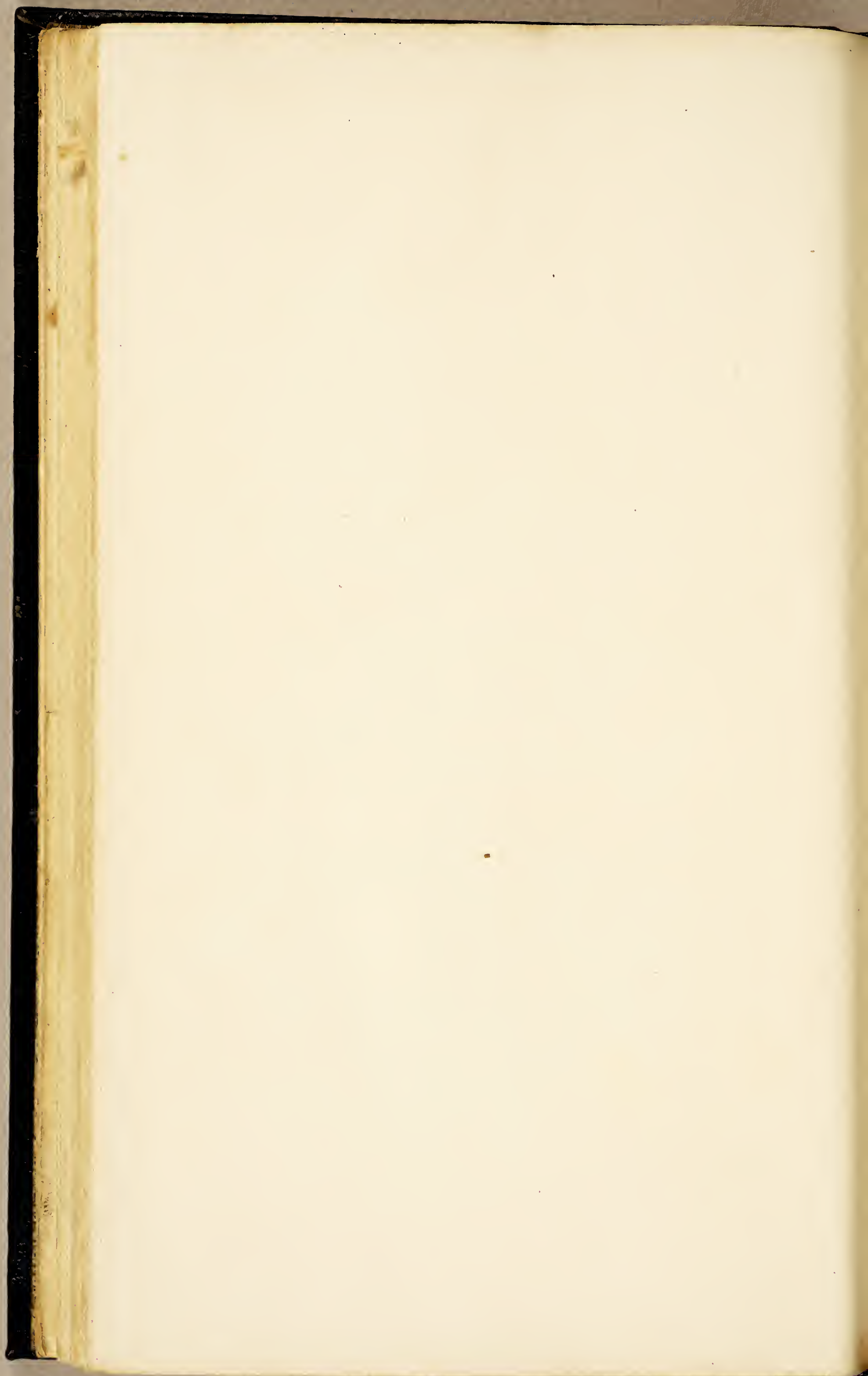
Sigilli pendentis.

F I N I S.











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